(LVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2797.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1800.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 3.

WE have hopes that negotiations will soon be resumed between general Kleber, and the grand vizier, who is still at Gaza, occupied in organizing the wrecks of his army. The Engliſh ſtate, that their government is ſending a great number of troops into the Mediterranean. They offer to co-operate with a part of their troops in ſupporting the entry of the grand vizier. We diſtruſt their zeal, and would rather take the word of the French to evacuate their conqueſt quietly.

PARIS, June 14.

From general Maſſena to general Buonaparte.

GENOA, June 7.

" My general,

" I have the honour to give you an account of the evacuation of Genoa, conformable to the annexed convention. I hope you will find it worthy of the obſtinate reſiſtance of the brave garriſon ſhut up there. We had not hitherto loſt a ſingle inch of ground; throughout we preſerved a conſtant ſuperiority, and had it not been for want of ſubſiſtence, we would have for ever held out in Genoa. This day I gave the ſoldiers the laſt three ounces of what we call bread, and which is nothing but a wretched mixture of bran of oat chaff, and cocoa nut, without any wheat. We have eaten all our horſes.

" The mortality occaſioned by famine was at its height among the people and the troops. Hunger, and the bombardment, had excited movements of inſurrection, always ſtifled from their birth. It was in the hope of ſeeing you arrive to our deliverance, that I carried ſo far the ſeverity of meaſures which enabled us to wait for your arrival; but our means failed, and it was neceſſary to think of withdrawing, not to loſe all, and to preſerve to the republic the remainder of a body of troops, whoſe firmneſs could not be changed by hardſhips, fatigues or privation hitherto unheard of; their phyſical ſtrength had entirely failed, and I had nothing remaining but walking ſkeletons. The officer who carries my diſpatches can tell you, in this reſpect, all that has been ſuffered to preſerve Genoa.

" I go with the garriſon to join the centre of the army, and to act there according to the inſtructions which I requeſt you will ſend me; it is from thence that you ſhall hear from me.

Health and reſpect,

(Signed) " MASSENA."

OPERATIONS IN ITALY.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

Bulletin of the army of reſerve, dated Milan, June 3.

" The diviſion of general Lannes, which had been the advanced guard from St. Bernard to Ivre, was advancing to Chivaſſo, to make the enemy believe that it was our intention to make a junction with general Thureau, who was between Rovoli and Suſa. In the mean-time the army filed off on the oppoſite ſide, and paſſed the Seſia and the Teſino.—When it was ſufficiently advanced, general Lannes repaſſed the Doria Baltea, paſſed to Creſſentino, Trino, Vercelli, where he received orders to march upon Pavia, which he entered this morning; he there found magazines very conſiderable in proviſions, 100 millers of powder, 1000 ſick or wounded Auſtrians, 500 pieces of braſs cannon on carriages, a powder magazine, bullets, &c. To-morrow we expect the inventory from Pavia.

" Gen. Lechi, with the Ciſalpine legion, has marched to Coſſano.

" Gen. Dubeſme, with the corps under his orders, has marched on to Lodi.

Milan, June 4.

" Te Deum has been ſung in the metropolis of Milan, for the happy deliverance of Italy from the heretics and infidels.

" All the hoſpitals of the enemy fell into our power.—There were 1500 ſick at Pavia, and 1200 at Milan. Every day we diſcover freſh magazines. Among others, we have juſt diſcovered at Pavia one of 5000 coats, and 10,000 new muſquets.

" General Dubeſme yeſterday paſſed Lambro, after a ſlight affair of advanced poſts. He has reached Lodi, paſſed the Adda, and in purſuit of the enemy."

Letter from the firſt conſul to the miniſter at war, dated Milan, June 4, contains the following:—

" We are at Milan—we have found at Pavia 300 pieces of cannon, on their carriages, half of them for the field, and half for ſieges: 10,000 new firelocks, a great quantity of powder and ammunition, and magazines of every kind.

" The enemy for a long time believed that we were no more than ſeven or eight thouſand men, and that we had made a diverſion, merely for the raiſing the blockade of Genoa and Nice. They perſiſted in this error till the 28th of May.

" At the affair of Chiuſella their cavalry made ſeven or eight priſoners, but the enemy got information from them which they were unwilling to believe.

" On the 2d of June general Hohenzollern, who commanded the blockade of Genoa, appeared, as you have ſeen by a letter that I have ſent to the conſuls, not much to fear our forces. General Melas has written to Pavia, to a woman he had with him—" I know they ſay in Lombardy that a French army has arrived. There is no danger. I will defend you on that ſide." Two hours after this we entered Pavia—we are at Lodi. The advanced guard of Moncey have arrived at Como, and endeavour to collect boats ſufficient to enable them to paſs the Po.

" All the hoſpitals of Lombardy have fallen into our hands. We found five or ſix thouſand ſick and wounded.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE."

MILAN, June 7.

General Loiſon, after having paſſed the Adda at Lodi, took poſſeſſion of Crema, paſſed the Oglio in the affair of the 5th, and took poſſeſſion of Oriſnovi, a place between Breſcia and the Po, which is regularly fortified with baſtions and a counterſcarp.

After having purſued the enemy upon the grand road of Breſcia, general Loiſon made a counter march, and moved towards Cremona, to make himſelf maſter of the numerous magazines the enemy have in that place, then to paſs the Po, and to join the corps of general Murat at Piacenza.

Letter of general Buonaparte, firſt conſul of the republic, to the two conſuls.

" Milan, June 9.

" You will ſee, citizen conſuls, by the letters of general Melas which are annexed to my preceding letter, that general Ott received orders to raiſe the blockade of Genoa on the very day that general Maſſena, urged by the total want of proviſions, demanded a capitulation. It appears that general Maſſena has 10,000 combatants, and general Suchet nearly as many. If theſe two corps have united, as I think they have, between Oneglia and Savona, they will be able to enter Piedmont by the Tanaro immediately, and be very uſeful, at a time when the enemy will be obliged to leave ſome troops in Genoa.

" The greater part of the army is at this moment at Stradella. We have a bridge at Placenza.—Orſinovi, Breſcia and Cremona, are ours.

" You will find ſubjoined different bulletins, and many letters, which have been intercepted, and which it will perhaps be uſeful to publiſh.

I ſalute you,

(Signed BUONAPARTE."

Petiet, counſellor of ſtate, to the conſuls.

Milan, 21ſt Prairial, June 10.

The firſt conſul writes to me to-day from Brom the following letter:

" We had yeſterday a very brilliant affair. Without exaggeration the enemy had 1500 men killed, and twice as many wounded. We have made 4000 priſoners, and taken five pieces of cannon. It is the corps of lieutenant-general Ott, which came from Genoa by forced marches; he wiſhed to open a communication with Placenza.

" As I have not time to diſpatch a meſſenger to Paris, I requeſt you will ſend this news to the conſuls by a courier extraordinary.

" The army continues its march for Tortona and Alexandria.

" The diviſion of the army of the Rhine is entirely arrived; a part of it is already beyond the Po."

Health and reſpect,

(Signed) PETIET.

From general Berthier to general Buonaparte.

Head quarters, Bronni, June 9.

" I have the honour to inform you, that having learned that general Ott had left Genoa with thirty battalions, and that he was arrived yeſterday at Voghera, I ordered general Lannes to quit the poſition of Bronni, to attack the enemy at the point where he ſhould meet him, and gen. Victor to ſupport him with his corps.

" General Watrin met the firſt poſts of the enemy at San Diletto; the principal force of the enemy occupied Caſteggio, and the heights on the right, having much artillery in their poſitions, preſenting a force of about 15,000 men. The 28th demi-brigade, the 6th, 22d and 40th, having repulſed the enemy's advanced guard, attacked his line in front, for the purpoſe of turning his right; the enemy obſtinately maintained his poſition; never was there a more animated fire kept up; the corps mutually charged each other repeatedly; a battalion of the 40th, which gave way, gave ſome advantage to the enemy; then general Victor made the diviſion of Chamberlac advance; the 24th attacked the left of the enemy; the 43d, where general Victor was, turned the heights of the left, while the 96th pierced his centre, which it overthrew and decided the victory. The village of Caſteggio was taken and retaken ſeveral times, as well as many other poſitions. The brave 12th regiment of huſſars, who contended alone amongſt the cavalry of the enemy, has performed wonders. The enemy was purſued to near Voghera.

" The reſult of this day gave us 6000 priſoners and 5 pieces of cannon, with their caiſſons. The enemy had more than 3000 men killed or wounded; we have had about 500, among whom are the chief of the 22d light demi-brigade, and my aid-de-camp Laborde ſlightly wounded on the head.

(Signed) ALEX. BERTHIER."

June 14.

General Oudinot writes from his head quarters at Broglio, June 4, that general Rochambeau entered Nice the 29th, that the Auſtrians had retreated by the Col di Tende, into Piedmont, and that he was following them. He has taken from 2 to 3000 priſoners. [This was anterior to the ſurrender of Genoa.]

June 18.

A letter from Nice, of the 7th, announces the arrival of Maſſena, and his proceeding to join the army at Port Maurie.

A German gazette aſſerts, that the emperor has peremptorily demanded to have the 18,000 Britiſh troops in the Mediterranean placed under general Melas.

Savona has been recaptured, and Suchet is marching towards Genoa.

OPERATIONS IN GERMANY.

From general Deſſolles to the miniſter at war.

Head quarters at Memmingen, June 8.

" Citizen Miniſter,

" In my letter of the 4th June, I had the honour of giving you an account of the movements of the army up to the 1ſt.

" On the 2d the army ſtill retained the ſame poſitions.

" On the 3d the enemy puſhed ſome ſtrong reconnoitring parties to the left of the Iller, and a briſk cannonade took place.

" The general in chief gave orders to lieutenant-general Lecourbe, who had extended his right to Landſberg and Augſburg, to turn more to his left, in order to approach the army. He aſſembled a large body of troops on the Vertach, holding Landſberg and Augſburg, with detachments.

" On the 4th the army retained the ſame poſitions.—General Grenier, to whom the general in chief has given proviſionally the rank of lieut. gen. replaced lieutenant-general St. Cyr, who has been obliged to go to the mineral wells for the recovery of his health, in the command of his corps.—General Richepanſe took the command of the diviſion poſted on the left of the Iller.

" In the night between the 4th and 5th the general in chief learned from the reports of ſpies, that the enemy had collected a large force on this ſide of the Danube, between Illerberg and Weiſenborn and that a part of that force had paſſed to the left bank of the Iller. He communicated this information to general Richepanſe; ordered general Grenier to ſupport him by the bridge of Kilmentz, and general Lecourbe to take a poſition between Guntz and Komlack, on the road to Babenhauſen, in ſuch a manner as to cover the roads from Burgau and Augſburg, and conſequently to occupy Mindelheim.

" The corps of reſerve ſerved as a ſupport on the left, and general Delmas poſſeſſing the Guntz, at Babenhauſen, marched to ſupport the corps of gen. Grenier, while the general of diviſion, Decean, fell back from Oberhauſen.

" On the 5th our army extended, as I have informed you, from the Iller to the Lech, with a corps on the left of the Iller. General Moreau, preſuming from the movements of the enemy that they were ſtill inclined to riſk a battle, gave orders to Lecourbe to take a point of ſupport for his left, and to concentrate himſelf between the Guntz and the Komlack.

" This movement was made by general Lecourbe, when general Kray attacked, with about 40,000 men, the corps on the left of the Iller, commanded by Richepanſe.

" This general followed exactly the inſtructions of the general in chief, which was to withdraw on his left, to ſupport himſelf ſtrongly on the right, and only to combat ſlightly with ſuperior forces until he ſhould be reinforced. At the commencement of the attack his diviſion was cut in three parts, merely by the march of the enemy, who advanced in five columns. All the intrepidity of our troops was neceſſary, to enable them to reſiſt a force ſo diſproportionate to theirs.

" While this diviſion was engaged on the centre, the brigade on the right, commanded by general

Sahne, was briſkly attacked in its poſitions, which were defended only by the 8th demi-brigade, the firſt regiment of chaſſeurs, and the 7th of cavalry. The general in chief then ordered Grenier, whoſe corps was poſted from Illeseehim to Oberbott, to ſend aſſiſtance to Salue. General Ney therefore debouched by the bridge of Kilmentz, and joining the troops of general Sahne, drove the enemy to Dechtenheim.

"We had ſcarcely entered this village, when a ſtrong column advanced, with 8 pieces of cannon, on Kirberg, in which there were two battalions of the 76th, forming a part of general Ney's brigade, but they could not maintain themſelves. It was abſolutely neceſſary to repulſe the enemy, who were in front of the bridge of Kilmentz; lieutenant-general Grenier therefore ordered gen. Ney to make a countermarch and to attack Kirberg.

"This general marched thither with the brigade of general Brunet, and diſplayed the vigour which characterizes him. A battalion of the 48th, which formed the head of the column, aſcended the flat topped hill with their arms in their hands, and did not return a ſingle ſhot to a briſk fire of muſquetry and artillery from the enemy. This impetuous attack, ſupported by the 8th regiment of chaſſeurs, and the 54th demi-brigade, overpowered the enemy, who, pent up in a road, through a wood ſcarcely paſſable, left in our hands on this point above 1200 priſoners, their artillery, and their caiſſons.

"General Richepanſe, who had ſtill obſtinately defended the poſitions of Guttenzell and Beuren with two battalions of the 7th, one of the 48th, the 5th huſſars, 10th cavalry, and part of the 13th dragoons, now reſumed the offenſive. He charged the Auſtrians, and on his ſide made about 7 or 800 priſoners, among whom was lieut. gen. count Spork, whom ſome huſſars took at the diſtance of only 30 paces from his column.

"The reſult of this day's operations, in which only two French diviſions have fought, and repulſed the whole Auſtrian army, is about 2000 priſoners, and 8 pieces of cannon, with their waggons, &c. During the night the enemy retreated to the Danube with ſo much precipitation, that they have cut down ſeveral bridges they had formed over that river.

"DESOLLES."

SECRET EXPEDITION.

LONDON, June 24. Preparations are in forwardneſs for an expedition of vaſt magnitude; for which numerous men of war, Indiamen, &c. are taken up and fitted.

LONDON, June 23. The boats of the ſquadron under the orders of Sir J. B. Warren have effected a gallant enterprize on the coaſt of France, by cutting out from St. Croix, near the Penmarks, three armed and eight other veſſels, laden with proviſions for the combined fleet in Breſt, and driven twenty more upon the rocks, where they will certainly be loſt.

June 24. The diviſion of the Turkiſh fleet left Conſtantinople for Egypt the 28th April.—The two diviſions are to conſiſt of 8 ſail of the line and 7 frigates.

It is ſaid the Batavian government have advices, that Kleber had obtained new advantages in Egypt.

The Britiſh miniſter has been recalled from Ruſſia.

A cartel which arrived at Marſeilles on the 4th from Minorca, brings intelligence that 10 Engliſh ſhips of war, armed en flute, and having about 10,000 troops on board, had arrived at the iſland on the 20th of May, and that as many more were daily expected.

The conſuls yeſterday received intelligence from Buonaparte. He accquaints them that all the operations of the army are ſucceſsful; and that he hopes to return to Paris at the end of the month.

The unexpected return of Buonaparte, which has been announced for the end of the month in the official Journal, has naturally given riſe to many conjectures. Some perſons aſſert, that the rapid march of the firſt conſul has not prevented negotiations between the French government and the court of Vienna, and others pretend that Buonaparte's return muſt be attributed to his being confident of concluding a peace before that time. The latter report was very common this morning among the miniſters.

LONDON, June 24.

An expedition of great magnitude is now preparing in our port. Every ſoldier that can be ſpared, and every ſhip that can be ſent to ſea will be employed. A train of battering cannon will accompany the expedition. The abſence of all the French forces from the coaſts neareſt the kingdom, renders the preſent a moſt fit moment.

The whole expedition is expected to be ready by the 15th of July.

A letter from Nantes, June 13, ſays, "the Engliſh are encamped on the Iſles of Huat and D'Hedie, and ſeem to have an idea of beſieging Belliſle.—Fears are entertained at Breſt, that the expedition to Quiberon is ultimately deſigned againſt that place.

SALEM, Auguſt 4.

By late accounts from Surinam, we learn that the inhabitants are much diſſatisfied with the conduct of their new maſters, the Engliſh—A viſit from Victor Hugues at Cayenne, was confidently calculated on, as ſoon as the dry ſeaſon approached. Victor was at the French port on Marawinna river, where he was ſtrengthening, and making the neceſſary diſpoſitions for an attack. It was calculated that three fourths of the inhabitants of the colony would join him. All the Dutch officers of the cuſtoms were to be removed, and Engliſhmen to take their places.

Auguſt 8.

"IMPORTANT—IF TRUE."

FROM LEGHORN.

Wedneſday morning arrived here the brig Sukey, capt. Stewart, from Leghorn, which he left on the 18th of June. The prevailing accounts at Leghorn, reſpecting the operations of the hoſtile armies, ſeem to be quite irreconcileable with thoſe we have by the way of London. Capt. Stewart ſays, that about the 4th to the 9th of June great alarm ſubſiſted in Florence and at Leghorn, in conſequence of Buonaparte's entering Milan, and his progreſs towards Florence; and that the people of Florence roſe in arms, determined to defend their country to the laſt; and the ſame was to have been done at Leghorn on the 14th; but on that day letters and diſpatches were received from Florence announcing that the enemy were beaten in all directions, and driven back again over the Po, with conſiderable loſs, and that every thing was then ſafe. Until capt. Stewart ſailed, there were no new alarms, from any recent ſucceſs of the French, and buſineſs went on in its uſual courſe, and great rejoicings were had on account of the Auſtrians.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this town, dated Leghorn, June 13th, 1800.

"Since the capture of Genoa, Buonaparte with 30 or 40,000 men has made an entry into Italy, which ſo much increaſed the fears of this country, that an entire ſtop was put to buſineſs, as they were fearful of his arrival here. However, yeſterday and this day bring us the intelligence of his army being defeated—2 generals, Serrurier and Lake, with 6000 men, priſoners—many killed, and the reſt fled towards Switzerland. The people of Tuſcany and all the north of Italy have riſen en maſſe, that now we have nothing to fear from that quarter.*

"No leſs than 1830 inhabitants died in Genoa during the ſiege, for want of proviſions.

"I have juſt ſeen a letter from Bourdeaux of May 4th, which ſays the commiſſioners were ſettling every thing to their entire ſatisfaction, and were to return to America the firſt of this month, and that a ſhip had ſailed from thence to the Iſle of France."

** It will be recollected by thoſe who conſult dates, that the Pariſian telepraph diſpatch in the laſt Centinel announced a victory of Buonaparte's on the 18th of June, at Maringo, which is on the borders of the Venetian territories. The laſt regular accounts from the French army in Italy, are dated at Bronni, June 9. From thence to Leghorn is about 100 miles. Our readers muſt form their own conjectures on the ſubjects. For our parts we have but little faith in the Leghorn accounts.*

BOSTON, Auguſt 8.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

We ſtopped our preſs on Tueſday to give a brief ſketch of the news by the Five Brothers. In this day's Mercury we preſent the intelligence in detail. A ſeries of important ſucceſſes have attended the operations of the French "army of reſerve" in Italy; and their progreſs has been very rapid. After taking a number of places of note, on the 18th of June the army gained an important and (reputed) deciſive victory over the Auſtrian forces in the vicinity of Aleſſandria; and it is ſaid, the Auſtrian commander in chief, in conſequence of this deſeat, entered into a negotiation for the re-ſurrender of Genoa, and the ſtrong fortreſſes of Italy—and ſent a courier to Vienna with information of his ſituation and the propoſals of Buonaparte. In the mean-time an armiſtice was agreed upon, to exiſt, in caſe of an unfavourable anſwer from Vienna, until ten days *after* its receipt. The head quarters of the army of reſerve remained in the vicinity of Aleſſandria. During theſe events gen. Suchet of the army of Italy, advanced towards Genoa. The apparent neceſſity the court of Vienna is under of liſtening to overtures of peace, renders that event probable.

The army of the Rhine has continued victorious, although its ſucceſſes compared with thoſe of the army of reſerve, have been of very inferior importance. A diviſion has advanced as far as Munich in Bavaria, from whence, in conſequence, the elector and family withdrew. It is ſaid that a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities between the French and Bavarians has been ſince agreed to; but this is improbable. On the 14th of June the head quarters of the army were at Babenhauſen; but were to be removed that night to Krumbach.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 8.

To the Editor of the Mercantile Adverti[ſ]er.

SIR,

You will oblige a number of your ſubſcribers, and probably render eſſential ſervice to many diſtreſſed families in this city, by publiſhing the following extract of a letter, recently received from a reſpectable and intelligent gentleman of Philadelphia, on the mode of treating that dreadful diſorder *the flux*. You are at liberty to mention the name of the perſon who makes this communication, ſhould any one deſire it:

Philadelphia, 30th July, 1800.

"I have ſeen in ſome of the news-papers an account of the deaths in New-York; from the 20th to 27th inſt. twenty-three deaths out of fifty are *flux*. I ſuppoſe moſt of that number were children. Feeling, as I do, for the anxiety which muſt prevail with parents whoſe tender offspring are more eſpecially victims of this terrible calamity, I cannot heſitate to communicate the means I have found effectual in two ſtriking inſtances in my own family. My ſon I—— was ſo extremely ill, that he lay on the bed with *blood* and *ſtools* running from him, and he could not have ſurvived under ſuch a debilitating ſtate twenty-four hours longer. We gave him clyſters of flax-ſeed, boiled in water, every hour, and by a few repetitions brought him to proper ſtools. The preſcription being to diſcontinue the clyſters, or the frequency of them, according to the appearance of *natural* ſtools. His drink hartſhorne boiled in water, and mixed with milk. Food, rice well boiled until perfectly ſoft, and ſweetened with loaf ſugar. He was reſtored in twelve hours ſo far as to play about the room. How wonderful a change!

"I was at New-York, when my ſon T—— was taken down. On my return home I found him almoſt gone. He had an eminent phyſician, giving him every poſſible attention, yet I have no doubt that a few days more would have totally exhauſted him. I gave him two clyſters of the flax-ſeed, which perfectly reſtored his bowels, and he had only his weakneſs to overcome. In one week he was able to accompany me in the ſtage to New-York. The *flax ſeed* being boiled in water becomes a mucilaginous ſubſtance, which coats the inteſtines, and takes away the acrimony, and conſequently the *teneſmus* is removed. I have ſtated facts; and under the idea that, ſhould you make it public, the lives of many children will be ſaved, and probably ſome parents."

LOUISVILLE, (Georgia) July 22.

Copy of a letter from col. Hawkins, to his excellency governor Jackſon, dated Fort Wilkinſon, July 18, 1800.

I informed your excellency in my laſt by Tarvin, of the unexpected ſurrender of the Fort of St. Mark's, to Bowles and his partiſans. As ſoon as this ſhameful tranſaction was made known to the officers of his Catholic majeſty in Penſacola, they unanimouſly determined in a council of war, that his excellency Don Vicente Folch ſhould form an expedition, for the purpoſe of retaking that fort; and for its better ſucceſs, he ſhould command it in perſon. To this effect ſeven veſſels of war, and two merchantmen, armed, were put in readineſs, and on board of them were embarked the troops and ſtores that were thought neceſſary for the undertaking—this force failed on the 17th June.

I have been informed by two runners to our chiefs, from the Seminoles, who were at or near St. Marks, on the arrival of this force, that the expedition has ſucceeded. One of them, a Cuſſetah, reports, "that the fleet appeared off the mouth of Appalachie, and one ſhip of war ſailed up and began to cannonade the fort; that on the appearance of this force, general Bowles opened the ſtores, invited the Indians to take all the goods they could carry off, and to clear themſelves—this they did, and he and his partiſans quitted the fort, and retreated to Miccoſooke." The other, a Cheauhau, reports "that he and his companions were encamped a little on this ſide of the fort of Mark's; that nine ſail of Spaniſh galleys were ſeen coming up the river, at ſight of which, Bowles began to put what goods and ammunition he could in a ſmall veſſel, and ſet out up the river; and his ſecond man took the keys, opened all the ſtores to the red people, and told them to take any thing they could carry off; but in the height of their plundering, the galleys approached ſo faſt, firing a number of balls, which hit and knocked down ſome of the wall, and ſunk a ſmall veſſel laying under them, that the plunderers were alarmed and fled. Gen. Bowles puſhed up the river in his ſmall veſſel, but being diſcovered, and purſued by a galley, he and his Indians quitted her, and went on ſhore, and the galley captured the veſſel." He further ſtates, that Bowles wanted the Cheauhau Indians to fire on the Spaniards, which they refuſed.

I have the honour to be,
With ſincere regard and eſteem,
Sir,
Your excellency's,
Moſt obedient ſervant,
BENJAMIN HAWKINS.

His excellency James Jackſon,
Governor of Georgia.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 8.

A young Chineſe has arrived at Providence, Rhode Iſland, in the ſhip Reſource, from Canton. His object is to ſee a part of the United States, acquire the language, and return in two or three years. He is dreſſed in the manner of his country with hair reaching almoſt to his feet, and excites much curioſity.

Auguſt 13.

Letters, via Salem, were received in town this morning, from Leghorn, of dates down to June 14; one of which contains the following—

"We are under difficulties every way, being obliged to perform 14 days quarantine, while the prices of our merchandiſe perhaps depend upon the iſſue of a battle. Buonaparte has been within 120 miles of Leghorn, and it was expected that he would be here in 4 days. However, we underſtand he has met with a ſevere defeat."

Another letter, of June 11, ſtates that Buonaparte was *lord of all Italy*.

BALTIMORE, Auguſt 14.

A FIRE.

A letter from Orrington, on Penobſcot river, of the 24th ult. informs, "that great damage had been done there by fire—ſome thouſands of acres and a number of fields of grain having been entirely burnt up—it caught by lightning on a mountain and burnt two days travel—Some wild beaſts, mooſe, &c. periſhed.

Annapolis, Auguſt 21.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia to his friend in this city, dated Philadelphia, Auguſt 8, 1800.

" Sir,

" Having lately ſeen publiſhed a ſketch of the proceedings at a public meeting in Maryland, at which the republican cauſe was benefitted by your patriotiſm and talents; although I am not in the habits of a correſpondence with you, yet in juſtice to your *correct* ſtatement as it reſpects the *ſuppoſed* inſurrection, in the northern counties of Pennſylvania, and having a warm attachment to that cauſe, which has for its object the happineſs of the people,—I am induced to break through the barrier of unmeaning form and ceremony, and give to you facts that may be relied on; and of which, *with my name*, you are at liberty to make ſuch uſe as you pleaſe. The firſt is that the inſurgent northern counties, as they are termed, did not give ſuch a majority to Mr. M'Kean, as left for Mr. Roſs, a majority in the other counties of Pennſylvania as has been given by Meſſrs. Chaſe and Harper, and in leading to the proof it is neceſſary to have reference to the preſident's proclamation of March 1799, which declared the counties of Montgomery, Bucks and Northampton, in a ſtate of inſurrection; and then the ſtate of the votes given in the above counties, as well as the aggregate vote of the ſtate. Of the latter Mr. M'Kean had 37,244, and Mr. Roſs 32,643, leaving a majority of 4601 for Mr. M'Kean as governor. Montgomery gave for Mr. M'Kean 2221, for Mr. Roſs 1796; majority 425 for M'Kean. Bucks gave for Mr. M'Kean 2058; for Mr. Roſs 2174; majority 116 for Mr. Roſs. Northampton gave for Mr. M'Kean 3133, for Mr. Roſs 529; majority 2602 for Mr. M'Kean, which makes a total majority of 3027 in thoſe three counties for Mr. M'Kean, which deduct from the total majority in the ſtate leaves a balance of 1574 votes in favour of Mr. M'Kean in Penſylvania, excluſive of thoſe three counties.

" As it reſpects the charges of inſurrection in thoſe counties, the only cauſe that could give riſe to them was the riot that took place in Bethlehem in conſequence of the marſhal ſerving proceſs: and this city has witneſſed a ſimilar outrage againſt the laws, and the delinquents were puniſhed for miſdemeanor. Yet no one ſuppoſed we were in a ſtate of inſurrection.—In ſhort, being on a tour of duty to thoſe counties, I aver there was no inſurrection; and that it was alſo the opinion of numbers of the federaliſts. I am well aware that it may be ſaid this is not a fact but on opinion; but from the nature and circumſtances of the occurrences that took place, there cannot remain a doubt, in the mind of the unprejudiced, that there was not any neceſſity of marching an armed force to thoſe counties, and that the civil power was competent to enforce the laws."

Errata in Mr. Duvall's Addreſs in our laſt.

2d column, 1ſt line of 2d paragraph, for *national*, read natorial.

11th line, ſame paragraph, for *national*, read natorial.

4th col.—laſt line, inſtead of *by the electing*, read *by electing*.

5th col —10th line, 6th paragraph, inſtead of *repreſentation*, read *repreſentative*.

6th line of 8th paragraph, inſtead of *act*, read *acts*.

6th col —14th line of 3d paragraph, inſtead of *works*, read *work*.

A continuation of Mr. Duvall's Addreſs in our next.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform his friends and cuſtomers, that he has removed to the tanyard in the city of Annapolis, lately occupied by Mr. JOHN HYDE, where he means to carry on the tanning buſineſs in all its various branches. He is now prepared to receive hides to tan from thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, and tan the ſame on the following terms, to wit: Hides at fifteen ſhillings each, kip-ſkins at eleven ſhillings and three-pence each, calf-ſkins at five ſhillings and ſeven-pence half-penny.

The ſubſcriber, from a long experience in the buſineſs, flatters himſelf that his work will be rendered pleaſing to his cuſtomers.

WALTER W. NORMAN.

I ſhall have a quantity of upper and ſoal leather for ſale by the laſt of September next. W. W. N.

Annapolis, Auguſt 14, 1800.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office Lower-Marlborough, which will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters, if not taken up before the firſt day of October next.

RICHARD IRELAND, jun. 3, Richard Ireland, ſheriff, William L. Chew, 2, John Mitchell, 2, Sutton J. Weems, 1, John H. Chew, Thomas Reynolds, Joſeph Wilſon, William J. Duvall, Henry T. Compton, Samuel L. Smith, Ann Cheſton, Mary Hardeſty, Mr. Parent, Tobias Fiſher, ſen. William Ward, Thomas Mundell, Edmond Trafford.

Perſons ſending for any of the above letters are requeſted at the ſame time to ſend the money, or they will not be delivered.

J. NORFOLK, D. P. M.

Auguſt 13, 1800.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY intend to petition the legiſlature of Maryland for an act of inſolvency, at the meeting of the next general aſſembly.

BARTON WATHEN, of Charles county.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber, of Anne-Arundel county, having obtained from the orphans court of ſaid county, in Maryland, letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of AARON WELCH, ſen. late of ſaid county, deceaſed, all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, on or before the 20th day of February next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand and ſeal this 20th day of Auguſt, 1800.

AARON WELCH, Adminiſtrator.

In CHANCERY, Auguſt 15, 1800.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of EDWARD BOTELER, of Prince-George's county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of ſundry inſolvent debtors, paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion, on the terms therein mentioned, and a ſchedule of his property, and a liſt of his creditors, ſo far as he can aſcertain the ſame, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being ſatisfied, by competent teſtimony, that the ſaid Edward Boteler is, and at the time of paſſing the ſaid act was, a citizen of this State, and of the United States, and the ſaid Edward Boteler, at the time of preſenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor the aſſent in writing of ſo many of his creditors as have due to them, according to the liſt aforeſaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of paſſing the ſaid act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the ſaid Edward Boteler, by cauſing a copy of this order to be inſerted once in each of three ſucceſſive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, before the fifth day of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery office, at eleven o'clock, on the eleventh day of September next, for the purpoſe of recommending ſome perſon to be truſtee for their benefit, on the ſaid Edward Boteler's then and there taking the oath preſcribed for delivering up his property.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

CAME to Mr. JOSEPH PEMBERTON's plantation, on Weſt river, laſt November, a red heifer, has no mark. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN CHEW.

Auguſt 13, 1800.

Negroes for Sale.

To be SOLD, for a term of years,

THE following NEGROES, to wit: a man, about twenty years of age, accuſtomed to the buſineſs of a plantation, to be ſold for the term of ſeven years; a boy, between eleven and twelve years of age, for the term of fifteen years, and a woman, accuſtomed to domeſtic ſervices, for the term of two years. Inquire of the Printers.

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of LEVIN SOTHORON, late of Charles county, deceaſed, all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, on or before the 28th of January, 1801, next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand this 28th of July, 1800.

THOMAS L. SOTHORON, Executor.

The ſubſcriber has for SALE,

A FEW elegant prints of THOMAS JEFFERSON, Eſq; vice-preſident of the United States, in handſome gilt frames, ditto the WASHINGTON FAMILY, dreſſing glaſſes, tea caddies, portable writing deſks, gentlemens cheſts of tools, plate baſkets lined with tin, houſe bells, chamber lamps, with wicks for burning in the night, gilt oval frames for pictures, boxes of paints for drawing, black lead and camel hair pencils, fifes, billiard-tacks, wood-ſaws, wire fenders, maps of Maryland, and a variety of houſe-hold furniture.

JOHN SHAW.

Annapolis, Auguſt 6, 1800.

To be SOLD, by order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, on Thurſday 4th day of September, at eleven o'clock, if fair, or the firſt fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of WILLIAM CHAPMAN, deceaſed, for caſh.

TWO likely valuable young negro men, one woman and child, and one negro girl, 9 or 10 years old, and ſome houſehold furniture, among which is a valuable bed. All thoſe having claims againſt ſaid Chapman's eſtate are once more requeſted to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the day of ſale, that I may be enabled to ſettle ſaid eſtate, and thoſe indebted are requeſted to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

LEONARD SELLMAN,
Who is authoriſed to ſettle ſaid eſtate.

RAN away a few days paſt, a negro man named JEM, he a luſty yellow fellow, about twenty-eight years of age. Any perſon who will deliver him to me ſhall be paid TWELVE DOLLARS.

BENNETT DARNALL.

July 24, 1800.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near the Fork of Patuxent, on Saturday the 2d of Auguſt, a negro man named LUKE, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, remarkably black, ſtout, active, and well made, ſhews his teeth very much when he talks; the ſaid fellow was raiſed in Annapolis by Mrs. Gaither, and was bred a chimney ſweeper; had on when he went away, an oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, but I have every reaſon to believe he has changed his cloaths; he has a mother living in St. Mary's county and may probably make that way. The above reward will be paid for bringing him home, or ſecuring him in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

PHILEMON BROWN.

Auguſt 4, 1800.

A DAILY PAPER.

Will be publiſhed in the City of Waſhington, on the firſt day of the next ſeſſion of Congreſs, a daily paper, under the title of

The Waſhington Advertiſer.

CONDITIONS:

I. IT will be publiſhed daily during the ſeſſion of congreſs; and during the receſs, every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday. The moſt judicious arrangements will be made to forward it to ſubſcribers with the utmoſt regularity and diſpatch.

II. It will be printed on a half ſheet of ſuper-royal paper of good quality, with an elegant new type.

III. No induſtry and application of talents will be ſpared in the editorial and mechanical departments, to render it intereſting to the judgment and agreeable to the eye.

IV. The price will be *five dollars* per annum, to be paid *punctually* on the firſt day of June annually; and as the editors pledge themſelves to comply rigorouſly with the three preceding articles, they will exact as ſtrict a compliance with the fourth.

The critical ſituation in which our country is placed, and the difficulty of ſteering the barque is which every thing dear to Americans is freighted, between the " Scylla and Charybdis" which threaten it, muſt at this time peculiarly engage the attention of our countrymen. Newſpapers are neceſſarily ſought for, if not as the moſt *correct*, at leaſt as the moſt *early* ſource of information; and the Waſhington Advertiſer, from being a diligent vehicle of the proceedings of congreſs and ſuch official publications as government may deem it proper to make, and from having an active correſpondent and proprietor in a ſea port where foreign veſſels are daily arriving, holds out advantages to the public, equal at leaſt, to any other paper on the continent. On this ground, it looks up to a liberal community for ſupport.

BROWN & SNOWDEN.

☞ Subſcriptions will be received by the printers hereof.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 30th day of July, a negro woman named LUCY, 21 years of age, of a yellowiſh complexion, about 5 feet high; her cloathing conſiſts of a white woollen jacket and petticoat, one ditto cotton, country made, a Bath coating ſurtout, and country made blankets, her other cloathing unknown, as ſhe had a variety; as her father lives in Annapolis it is probable ſhe may be in or about that neighbourhood, if not ſhe may have made for Baltimore. Whoever takes up ſaid woman, and ſecures her in gaol, ſo that I get her again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reaſonable charges paid, by

WILLIAM BREWER, ſen.
living near Annapolis, Anne-Arundel county.

All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forewarned carrying her off, or harbouring her, as I am determined to put the law in force.

Auguſt 4, 1800.

WHEREAS I heretofore gave notice, in the Maryland Gazette, to the creditors of JOHN BULLEN, late of the city of Annapolis, deceaſed, to meet at Mr. CATON's tavern, in the ſaid city, on the 1ſt inſtant, at which time very few appeared, I do, therefore, hereby requeſt all thoſe who have claims againſt the eſtate to exhibit them to me before the 1ſt day of September next, as I am anxious to make a dividend of the aſſets in hand, which cannot be done until the whole amount of the claims againſt the eſtate be aſcertained. It is earneſtly hoped that all thoſe to whom the eſtate is indebted will attend to this notice.

THOMAS JENINGS, Adminiſtrator.

Annapolis, July 10, 1800.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 13th inſt. a negro man by the name of PERRY, 20 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, of a yellowiſh complexion, ſlender made, and when ſpoke to replies in a pert manner; had on when he went away, a nankeen coat, muſlin jacket, nankeen breeches, white ſhirt, blue and white hoſe, old ſhoes, and old hat. I expect he will make towards Annapolis, Baltimore or the Federal City, as he ſome time paſt endeavoured to get off. Any perſon apprehending the ſaid fellow ſhall receive the above reward.

JAMES HEIGHE.

Calvert county, July 22, 1800.

GIDEON WHITE,
HAS JUST RECEIVED, FOR SALE,

From LEE's and Co. Patent and Family Medicine ſtore Baltimore,

A freſh ſupply of the following valuable medicines:

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakneſs or of accident, ſpeedily removing inflammations, deſſumons of rheum, dullneſs, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall-pox, meazles, and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of ſight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE

Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleaſant preparation for chopped and ſore lips, and every blemiſh and inconvenience occaſioned by colds, fevers, &c. ſpeedily reſtoring a beautiful roſy colour and delicate ſoftneſs to the lips.

The Restorative Powder
FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, abſorbing all that acrimonius ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAMILTON's
GRAND RESTORATIVE,

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavourable to the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance—the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extenſive experience to be abſolutely unparalled in the cure of—nervous diſorders, conſumptions, lowneſs of ſpirits, loſs of appetite, impurity of the blood, hyſterical affections, inward weakneſſes, violent cramps in the ſtomach and back, indigeſtion, melancholy, gout in the ſtomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emiſſions, ſeminal weakneſſes, obſtinate gleets, fluor albus, (or whites) impotency, barrenneſs, &c. &c.

In caſes of extremity where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

The grand reſtorative is prepared in pills as well as in a fluid form, which aſſiſts conſiderably in producing a gradual and laſting effect. Their virtues remain unimpaired for years in any climate.

Dr. HAMILTON's
Genuine Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard.

FOR the cure of rheumatiſm, gout, rheumatic gout, palſy, lumbago, numbneſs, white-ſwellings, chilblains, ſprains, bruiſes, acute and chronic rheumatiſm.

Many perſons have been much diſappointed by purchaſing medicines under the name of Eſſence of Muſtard, which are perfectly different from this remedy—the ſuperior qualities of which Dr. Hamilton begs leave to prove by the following cures, ſelected from a numerous liſt.

From Mr. Charles Willet, Plaſterer, Pratt-ſtreet, Baltimore.

Sir,

I SEND you the particulars of my cure by Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, that you may make it known for the benefit of others. About two months ago I ſtrained my right knee ſo violently by a fall, that I was unable to walk without a crutch, I tried Britiſh oil, oppodeldoc and other medicines, but grew conſiderably worſe, and the part became inflamed and ſwelled to a conſiderable degree, when I was recommended to the Eſſence of Muſtard, and by uſing two bottles I was able to walk in leſs than a week, and am now as hearty as ever.

Dec. 30, 1799. Charles Willet.

Mr. Henry Reeſe, Butcher, Proprietor of No. 24, Centre market-houſe, Baltimore.

Sir,

ABOUT two months ago, your valuable medicine proved of ſingular ſervice to me, I was not able to move from my room for upwards of a fortnight, with the rheumatiſm or rheumatic gout in my left foot and ancle, when Dr. Buchanan recommended the Eſſence of Muſtard, as the only medicine to be depended on, and directed me where to procure it, and by uſing leſs than a quarter of a bottle and a few of the pills, I was able to ride to market next day, and have been perfectly free from my complaint ever ſince.

Jan. 4, 1800. Henry Reese.

Mrs. Mary M'Crae, wife of Mr. George M'Crae, grocer, Bond-ſtreet, Fell's Point, was perfectly cured (by perſevering in the uſe of Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard) of a rheumatic complaint of eleven years ſtanding. The greateſt part of laſt winter ſhe was unable to dreſs or undreſs without aſſiſtance, ſhe had the beſt medical advice both in Europe and America without effect.

Dr. HAMILTON's *celebrated*
Worm Deſtroying Lozenges,

Which have relieved upwards of eighteen thouſand perſons of all ages, within nine months paſt, in various dangerous complaints, ariſing from worms, and from foulneſs or obſtructions in the ſtomach and bowels—they are a remedy ſuited to every age and conſtitution, contain nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and are ſo mild in their operation that they cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders.

The PERSIAN LOTION,
So celebrated amongſt the faſhionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from any corroſive and repellent minerals, (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemiſhes of the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after the ſmall-pox, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, ringworms, ſunburns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration which is eſſential to the health—Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and ſmooth, improving the complexion and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one, more ſo.

HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
Celebrated for

Evacuating ſuperfluous bile, and preventing its morbid ſecretion—removing obſtinate coſtiveneſs, and reſtoring loſt appetite.

INFALLIBLE AGUE and FEVER DROPS.

Thouſands can teſtify of their being cured by theſe drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occaſion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine
GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

CHURCH's GENUINE COUGH DROPS,
A ſovereign, ſpeedy and effectual remedy in

Head-aches,	Sore throats,
Catarrhs,	Wheezings,
Shortneſs of breath,	Congeraled phlegm,
Ticklings in the throat,	Spitting of blood,
Tightneſs of the cheſt,	Soreneſs of the breaſt and
Hooping cough,	ſtomach, &c. &c.

Aſthmas and conſumptions,

And all diſorders of the breaſts and lungs.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT for the ITCH,
Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once uſing.

Being the moſt ſpeedy, effectual, and pleaſant remedy ever offered to the public, and for the ſatisfaction of the timorous, the proprietor *maketh oath*, that this ointment doth not contain a ſingle particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its compoſition, and may be uſed with the moſt perfect ſafety by pregnant women and on infants newly born.

PATENT
INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,
For the cure of
Venerial complaints of every deſcription.

An extenſive trial of near four years has proved the Vegetable Specific to be effectual in expelling the venerial virus, however deeply rooted in the conſtitution, and has reſtored health to many who have been brought to the grave, by the improper adminiſtration of mercury. Within this period upwards of four thouſand patients have experienced its ſalutary effects.

With the medicine is given a deſcription of the ſymptoms which obtain in every ſtage of the diſeaſes with copious directions for their treatment, ſo as to accompliſh a perfect cure in the ſhorteſt time, and with the leaſt inconvenience poſſible.

Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe any of the above articles are cautioned againſt the impoſition of inferior medicines, and to inquire for them only of *Mr. Gideon White.*

Wholeſale purchaſers allowed a liberal profit by addreſſing to Rd. Lee, and Co. Baltimore.

JUST RECEIVED,
And to be SOLD at this office,
Price one eighth of a dollar,
The WILL
OF
General
George Waſhington.

In CHANCERY, July 21, 1800.

REDMOND GRACE,

An inſolvent of Prince-Georges's county,

MAKES application as a trader, by petition to the chancellor, in writing, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of ſundry inſolvent debtors, where is annexed to his petition a ſchedule of his property, and a liſt of his creditors, on oath, as by the ſaid act is required, the chancellor is ſatisfied, by competent teſtimony, that he is at this time, and was, at the time of paſſing that act, a citizen of this State, and of the United States; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that he appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, on the fifth day of March next, for the purpoſe of taking the oath by the ſaid act required, in preſence of his creditors, and that, by cauſing a copy of this order to be inſerted, once in each of three ſucceſſive weeks, before the 5th day of September next, in the Maryland Gazette, he give notice to his creditors to attend on the ſaid 5th day of March, for the purpoſe of recommending a truſtee for their benefit, and to lodge with the chancellor, within ſix months from the time of the laſt publication, (if they ſhall think fit) their diſſent to his being admitted to the benefit of the ſaid act.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

THE ſubſcriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, to grant him an act of inſolvency, as he is unable to pay his debts.

JOHN CONAWAY.

Anne-Arundel county, Auguſt 9, 1800.

To be LEASED,

THAT valuable plantation on Greenbury's Point, with the negroes thereon, now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Samuel Chew; the tenant may have liberty to ſow wheat. Poſſeſſion will be given on the firſt day of January next. For terms apply to Mr. Clements, in Annapolis, or the ſubſcriber, in Eaſton.

DAVID KERR.

Auguſt 1, 1800.

WE, the ſubſcribers, having obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of adminiſtration on the eſtate of Mrs. ELIZABETH MACKUBIN, late of the city of Annapolis, deceaſed, do require all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed to exhibit them, properly authenticated, for payment, and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers.

JAMES MACKUBIN, } Execu-
RICHARD MACKUBIN, } tors.

June 24, 1800.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the 21ſt of February, a negro man named DICK, about forty years of age, five feet ſix inches high, round full face, large eyes, very bow legged, ſlow of ſpeech, and fond of ſmoking a pipe, he is a methodiſt preacher; took along with him a country cloth coat, and one gray coloured, and breeches, two oſnabrig ſhirts, ſhort kerſey coat and trouſers, ſhoes nailed. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reaſonable charges, paid by me

w 3

HUGH DRUMMOND.

Februzry 24, 1800.

This is to give notice,

THAT the ſubſcriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Baltimore county, in Maryland, letters teſtamentary on the perſonal eſtate of JOSHUA FRAZIER, late of Baltimore county, deceaſed, all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, on or before the firſt day of December next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand, this 31ſt day of May, 1800.

RICHARD FRAZIER, Executor.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 19th of October laſt, negro JACOB, 35 years of age, about 6 feet high, ſmooth face, high forehead, his wool growing in a peak leaves his temples bare, ſpeaks low and rather hoarſe; had on and took with him when he went away, a browniſh cotton coat, a blue coarſe ſhort coat with metal buttons, old breeches, oſnabrig ſhirt, and a match coat blanket; his Sunday apparel, a purple cloth coat with rimmed buttons, nankeen breeches, mixed worſted ſtockings, and half boots; he profeſſes to be a Methodiſt, and has been in the practice of preaching of nights; it is expected he is harbouring about the city of Annapolis, Weſt river, South river, South river Neck, or Queen-Anne, as he has a wife at Miſs Murdoch's. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid fellow in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

THOMAS GIBBS, living near Queen-Anne.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forewarned harbouring, employing, or carrying off ſaid fellow at their peril.

T. G.

March 7, 1800.

ANNAPOLIS:
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